

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION
AS ROYAL CONTINUES

Duchess Hohenberg Called Wife
of Austrian Heir Apparent in
Official Announcement.

KAISER WILL LEND NO HAND

King George of England and
Consort Will Receive Archduke
and Spouse Next Month,
However, at Windsor.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Vienna, Oct. 18.—An official state-
ment has just appeared to the effect
that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand,
heir to the throne, has accepted an in-
vitation, together with his wife, Duch-
ess Sophie Hohenberg, from King
George of England for next month to
go to Windsor for partridge shooting.
The phrase "with his wife" is to be
noted. The archduke will afterward be
the guest of the Duke of Portland at
Welbeck.

The same statement goes on to say
that "nothing is known of Kaiser Wil-
helm's participation in any hunting ex-
cursions." Some time ago, however,
notices appeared in both the Austrian
and German press stating on authority
that the German monarch was going
to pay a visit to Francis Ferdinand at
the latter's estate of Konopist, in Bo-
hemia, about the middle of October,
to shoot big game in the immense pre-
serves there. What has caused this
change of programme?

Archduke Francis Ferdinand is now
fifty years old, and is married in mor-
ganatic union to Countess Sophie
Chotek, since created Duchess Ho-
henberg, seven handsome, healthy
children having been born to the
couple. The wife is rather strongly
under clerical influences and has a tight
hold on her husband, but she is every-
inch a lady and an excellent mother.
Still, she is but a "morganatic" wife—
that is, she and her offspring are not of
imperial rank, not entitled to suc-
cession, not "ebenbürtig."

Husband's Efforts Vain.

The laws and the constitution are
such that the efforts of the devoted
husband and father to alter these con-
ditions have been entirely in vain. His
wife will not be Empress; his son will
not ascend the throne. The old Em-
peror has professed himself powerless
to change this. Kaiser Wilhelm, aware
of all these circumstances, has always
scrupulously observed those ceremonial
rules, at his infrequent meetings with
the Duchess Hohenberg, which are
made and provided for such cases in
Continental Europe, and has never re-
cognized her right to more.

But this time matters have come to
a head. During conversations Kaiser
Wilhelm has had recently with Count
Szegeyvi Marich, the Austro-Hungarian
Ambassador in Berlin, regarding
details of his projected stay in
Konopist, he refused flatly to treat
his hostess with imperial honors. And
thus it is that the visit is off, causing
much mortification to the future ruler
of this Dual Monarchy and his wife.
All the more welcome is the invitation
to him from King George. In Eng-
lish court circles, where morganatic al-
liances are looked upon with leniency,
all the more so have been ex-
amples of such within the royal family
itself. Duchess Hohenberg runs no
danger of receiving honors less than
those due to her. Moreover, the Grand
Duke Michael Mikhaylovich and his
wife, Countess Torby, have been in
England a good deal this year, and
have been received everywhere.

Political Consequences in Doubt.

What, if any, political consequences
will grow out of this remains to be
seen. It is undeniable, though, that
just at present political relations be-
tween the two allies, Austria-Hungary
and Germany, are neither as close nor
as friendly as heretofore. And perhaps
not without cause. Aside from the fact
that Kaiser Wilhelm and Archduke
Francis Ferdinand do not sympathize
particularly with each other, the Kaiser
all through the Balkan troubles proved
a not very reliable ally and comrade-
in-arms. This was the case particu-
larly toward the end of the war. The
estrangement between the Dual Mon-
archy and Rumania is partly attributed
here to German intrigues at Bucharest;
Germany is trying to expand her com-
merce in Rumania at Austria's ex-
pense; her and the Kaiser's attitude
toward Greece is not relished here any
better; even in Serbia, long the bitter
foe of Austria-Hungary, Germany's in-
fluence during the critical stages of the
Balkan war was exerted against Vien-
nese diplomacy, and her consul at Bel-
grade was Austrophobe and Slavophile
even more than that of Russia. Thus
the Kaiser has avoided all through this
late war any meeting with the aged
Emperor Francis Joseph.

BULGARIA'S LOSS HEAVY

More than 52,000 Dead and
69,000 Wounded in Two Wars.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
Vienna, Oct. 8.—Official statistics have
reached here regarding the losses of the
Bulgarian army during the two wars,
about which there has been much dispute.
Bulgaria lost, in dead and missing, against
the Turks 315 officers and 39,853 men;
against the Serbians and Greeks, 229 of-
ficers and 19,162 men. Together their
losses in dead and missing were 52,760,
and in wounded, 69,586 men and officers;
of the latter about 10,000 have become
lifelong cripples.

Very significant is the far larger pro-
portion of dead and missing in the second
war, that against the late brothers.
The missing alone number more than 5,000,
about 1,500 more than in the war against
the Turks. They will keep on missing,
for their bodies lie a-mouldering in the
ground, mostly behind some hedge.

DUCHESS HOHENBERG.
Morganatic wife of the Austro-Hungarian heir apparent.



FRENCH LIKE OUR AUTOS

American Makes Stand High in
Paris Exhibition.

SELLING PRICES LOWER

Plenty of Cars Available for the
Man with the Modest
Purse.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Oct. 18.—The fourteenth an-
nual International Automobile Exhi-
bition, opened yesterday by President
Poincaré at the Grand Palace of the
Champs Elysees, is a strictly business-
like manifestation, without the costly
decorative features that have char-
acterized the shows of former years.

William S. Hogan, European repre-
sentative of the Automobile Club of
America, who accompanied The Tribu-
ne correspondent through the exhibi-
tion, pointed out that the dominating
traits this year were the advances
made in perfecting mechanism rather
than in making startling novelties.
Great improvement is noted in electric
starters, in compactness and lightness.
In the simplification of complicated
devices and the lowering of prices
splendid advance is made by Ameri-
can manufacturers, many of whom
have established workshops and supply
stations near Paris.

Among American cars having im-
portant stands in the exhibition are
the Briscoe, Ford, Packard, Overland,
Cadillac, Hudson, Studebaker, Buick,
Mitchell, Kirt, Case, Jeffery and Hup-
mobile. Some American makers are
showing 1914 models of 16 horsepower
costing complete in Paris only \$400.
Experts point out that the weak
point of American automobiles is the
carriage work, which is less finished
and not so graceful or light as the
French carriage work.

American trucks, chassis and me-
chanism are greatly admired by all; in
fact, no other foreign country makes so
good a showing in the exhibition as the
United States. After the United States
comes England and then Italy.

The tendency everywhere is to bring
motoring within the reach of the man
with the modest purse and to democ-
ratize the automobile by cheaper prices
for low power cars.

GERMANY LEADS IN WEALTH

Richest of European Nations
Worth \$74,000,000,000.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—Germany is now the
richest country in Europe, with an aggre-
gate wealth of about \$74,000,000,000,
and an annual income for its people of about
\$9,524,000,000. Such are the conclusions of
Dr. Karl Helfferich, one of the most emi-
nent financial authorities of Germany.
He finds that the national wealth of Ger-
many is greater than that of Great
Britain or France, as estimated by the
economists of those countries, although
the latter have a greater wealth per head,
owing to their smaller populations.

He estimates the wealth of the average
German at between \$1,074 and \$1,150,
compared with an English estimate of \$1,214
for England, and a French estimate for
France of \$1,465, and with the estimate
of the Census Bureau for the United
States of \$1,310.

In earning or income capacity, however,
the average German lies between the
Englishman and the Frenchman, the
German income being estimated at \$127,
the French (by the French authority) at
\$122, while the Briton is far in the lead
with an income of \$194.

One of the most striking features of
Dr. Helfferich's calculations, however, is
the tremendous growth in the earning ca-
pacity of the German people, which may
soon bring the nation to the same posi-
tion of financial predominance in Europe
that it now possesses in military power.

He estimates the annual income of the
German nation about 1886 at between \$5-
German nation about 1886 at between \$5-
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DANGER OF NEW BALKAN
CONFLICT IS AVERTED

Austria, Having Lost Strategic
Domination, Holds On to
Economic Supremacy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Oct. 18.—Alarming reports
from Belgrade about Austria's abrupt
demands for immediate withdrawal of
Serbian troops from Albania and the
nagging, pin-prick policy of Viennese
diplomacy toward Serbia are already
discounted by trustworthy official in-
formation received in Paris, according
to which the danger of a conflict be-
tween Austria and Serbia no longer ex-
ists.

The true situation is this: Austria,
having lost her strategic domination in
the Balkans by being forever cut off
from Salonica or any outlet on the
Aegean Sea, still hangs on to her eco-
nomic supremacy of railroad lines in
the Balkans and to her commercial and
industrial enterprises there with a
bulldog grip.

Austrian pressure on Serbia is in-
tended by Count Berchtold as a con-
stant reminder of Austria's economic
supremacy, which irritates the Serbian
national pride, but as Serbia has sig-
nified her intention to evacuate the po-
sitions now held in Albania and to re-
spect the decision of the London con-
ference she has thus wisely avoided a
fourth Balkan war.

It is noted that 70 per cent of total
capital of all Oriental railroads, in-
cluding the Nisch-Vranja-Uskub-Saloni-
ca line and the Dedagatch-Monastir-
Salonica line, is in Austrian hands,
thus securing Austrian economic control
in the Balkans.

FRANCE TO FOLLOW U. S.

Will Take Her Cue from Amer-
ica in Mexican Affair.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Oct. 18.—Propositions concern-
ing the eventual invitation by Presi-
dent Wilson for the European powers
to co-operate with the United States in
the settlement of Mexican affairs have
not as yet taken any formal definite
shape, but the discussion brings out
the keen interest felt in the matter
here.

The Tribune editorial on the subject
is reproduced in the Paris newspapers
to-day and is regarded in the highest
French diplomatic circles as the most
satisfactory view yet expressed on the
subject.

France, in case of any co-operative
measures, would gladly take her cue
from the United States in the settle-
ment of the Mexican matter, as The
Tribune editorial suggests, and would
most certainly abstain from any desire
to participate in the solution of what
the French government considers a
purely American problem.

French interests in Mexico are ex-
clusively financial, being confined to
capital invested in Mexican banks and
in certain railroads, tramways and
mines. Any future French diplomatic
matters or co-operation at the United
States' invitation would be strictly lim-
ited to protection of these financial in-
terests and of the lives and property
of French citizens.

TARIFF PLEASES AUSTRIA

Industry There Hopes for More
Reciprocity with U. S.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Vienna, Oct. 8.—The new American tar-
iff law is commented on most extensively
here. The consensus of opinion is that it
will make better business for this coun-
try. A number of the leading Austrian
papers are printing long articles explana-
tory of the chief provisions of the new
measure.

Austrian industry hopes for more re-
ciprocity under the lower tariff figures,
especially in cloths, steelware and art
products. Some paragraphs in the Under-
wood bill, however, especially the one
leaving to American consuls extensive
powers of inquiring into origin and man-
ufacturing processes of foreign-made
goods, meet with disapproval.

NAMED PORTO RICO GOVERNOR

Washington, Oct. 18.—President Wilson
sent the nomination of Arthur Yager, of
Kentucky, for Governor of Porto Rico to
the Senate to-day.

GERARD HOUSE HUNTING

Hard to Find Quarters for Our
Embassy at Berlin.

NEW OPERA BY STRAUSS

Composer Busy on "Potiphar"
—Prince in Business of
Selling Titles.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berlin, Oct. 18.—Ambassador Gerard,
who has been in Berlin for the last
fortnight awaiting the return of the
Kaiser in order to present his creden-
tials and his predecessor's letters of
recall, is now busy househunting.

While disclaiming any intention to
make a social splurge, Justice Gerard
believes that the American Ambassa-
dor to the Kaiser's aristocratic capital
must live in quarters worthy of his
position.

Former Ambassador Leishman's
house is unsuitable, as the lower part
is used for offices and the living quar-
ters are so small that part of Ambassa-
dor Gerard's family would have to live
at a hotel.

Ambassador Gerard says that Ameri-
ca ought to maintain a proper em-
bassy building. His salary will just
about pay the rent of the kind of house
he thinks proper for an ambassador.
The cheapest suitable house he has
seen rents for \$20,000, so he is seri-
ously considering taking apartments at
the Hotel Esplanade. Ambassador
Gerard already has been called "Ob-
dachloser" ("the man without a
house").

Strauss Working Hard.

Richard Strauss, whose latest work,
"Ein Festliches Präludium," will
have its premiere at Vienna to-mor-
row, is now working night and day at
his Garmisch villa on his new opera,
"Potiphar," which is understood to be
partly pantomimic and partly operatic.

It is founded on the Biblical story of
Potiphar's wife and Joseph. The book
is by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, in col-
laboration with Count Harry Kessler.
Strauss originally had Nijinski in mind
as the chief character, and the play
was intended to afford the Russian an
opportunity to display pantomimic
ability similar to his interpretation of
Debussy's "L'Après Midi d'Un Faune."

At the Berlin production of the De-
bussy idyll Strauss attended every per-
formance, and was several times ac-
companied by Von Hofmannsthal.

Through the publication of an ad-
vertisement in the Berlin papers it has
become known that the Prince of Lippe,
a German federal prince ruling over a
principality of 20,000 inhabitants, is
increasing his income by selling titles.
Recently a number of the leading mer-
chants of Germany have received a cir-
cular from an "English" firm reading:
"First allow me to brush aside the idea
that it is possible to buy titles or decora-
tions. All know that titles are only
granted by reigning monarchs, but natu-
rally the monarchs do not know all the
recipients. It is my good fortune to
know persons who can induce mon-
archs to sign letters of nobility. The
recipient is, of course, expected to give
money to a public institution or the
army."

Price List of Titles.

This letter made the mouths of many
rich men water, and further corre-
spondence brought a price list of titles
ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 for the
rank of baron, count or knight, and
cheaper rates for a court title, such as
chamberlain or privy councillor. There
were few refusals, and a handsome tor-
ture was secured by the vender of
titles.

The authorities investigated and
found Dr. De Mole de Chalet the inter-
mediary between the court of Prince
Lippe and the title bidders. The court
marshal of Prince Lippe denied that he
had ever heard of such a person as De
Chalet—nevertheless, the Lippe titles
are on the market and enjoying a brisk
demand. There have been similar scan-
dals recently in other German states,
such as Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and
Waldeck, and in many cases have
proved to have no less personal and
financial interest in the selling of titles.

"Parsifal" Copyright Expired.
The Berlin arrangements are practi-
cally complete, and London will see
its first performance of "Parsifal,"
heretofore prevented by the copyright
laws. The premiere will be at Covent
Garden in January or February, but
the exact day not yet having been fixed.

The copyright expired on December 31,
and it is reported here that the first
Paris production will begin at 12:05
a. m. on January 1. The new scenery
for London has been painted by Joseph
Harker, and the costumes are by
Attilio Comelli, under the supervision
of J. Comyns Carr, who was sent to
Bayreuth by the directors to study the
original production. Herr Willi Wink
of Munich, will be the stage manager,
and Herr Bodazky, the Mannheim Op-
era House conductor, will be the new
London director of the performance.

There will be a season of five weeks,
in which other operas will also be given,
including for the first time in London
Nehul's "Joseph," arranged by Wein-
gartner. The cast, which is partially
selected for "Parsifal," includes: Parsi-
fal, Heinrich Hansel; Kundry, Eva
Vander Osten; Amfortas, Paul Bender;
Gurnemanz, Paul Knupfer, and Klingsor,
Auguste Kless.

SERVIA GETS ULTIMATUM.

Vienna, Oct. 18.—Austria to-day sent an
ultimatum to Serbia demanding the im-
mediate and complete evacuation of the
points in Albania occupied by Serbian
troops after the recent conflicts between
them and the Albanians.

NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The Hague, Oct. 18.—The Dutch govern-
ment to-day selected Chevalier W. F. L.
van Rappard, formerly Dutch Minister
to Morocco, to succeed Jonkheer J. Lou-
don as Minister at Washington.

KING SNUBBED BY NIECE
OF PROFESSOR F. FERRER

Dancer, Relative of Executed
Spanish Socialist, Refuses
Flowers Sent by
Alfonso.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, Oct. 11.—Carmelita Ferrer, the
niece of Professor Ferrer, the Socialist,
who was executed by order of the Span-
ish government at Barcelona four years
ago, is fast developing in London a cli-
entele distinctly her own. Since she has
been dancing at the London Opera House
her drawing powers have increased the
receipts very materially. It is very prob-
able that the Spanish girl will soon visit
America.

It is not because she is a niece of the
Socialist that she has succeeded, but be-
cause of her own art. In fact, she rather
disdains to make use of her relationship
as a ready road to popularity, preferring
to show what she can do on the stage.

She has a style quite her own, and al-
though she is an entirely self-taught
dancer, is lithe, quaint and graceful to a
degree. With a fascinating style and fire,
she dances curious steps in an Old World
costume which the Spanish tereceros
wear when out of the bull ring. After a
long period of hurly-burly ragtime her
charm seems almost irresistible.

On her first appearance at the London
Opera House the little dancer was her-
alded by the critics as a representative of
an entirely new school, a school, curiously
enough, without the rush and whirl usu-
ally associated with Spanish dancers, but
still distinctly Iberian. In her dancing
there is a wonderful sense of refinement
and rhythm, accentuated by the taps of
her wooden heels on the stage and the
rattle of her castanets.

Miss Ferrer is eighteen years old and
has been dancing four years in almost all
the music halls of Spain, Italy and
France. She speaks Spanish, French and
Italian with equal facility, but her Eng-
lish is yet very limited.

She has danced before the King of Ru-
mania twice, before the King of Italy
and before the King of Spain at the

Odéon. But Carmelita is a democrat, and
because of her uncle's faith, she refused a
proffered bouquet from young Alfonso.
She is very enthusiastic about America
and is very much delighted at the pros-
pect of appearing there.



CARMELITA FERRER.

SPAIN NO REBELS' NEST,
SAYS AMERICAN LAWYER

J. Arthur Barratt Predicts a
Great Agricultural Future
for Her.

AIR SOVEREIGNTY FIXED

International Law Congress
Upholds Contentions of
British-American
Delegates.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 18.—Spain, instead of
being a nest of rebels, a country seeth-
ing with rebellion, as popular super-
stition has it, is in fact prosperous and
progressive, according to J. Arthur
Barratt, a well known American law-
yer and counsel for the American Em-
bassy, who has just returned after a
month's visit to King Alfonso's domi-
nions. Of course, the progress and pros-
perity of Spain are comparative, and the
comparison must not be made so
much with other European countries
as with the Spain of twenty to forty
years ago.

There is still a great deal of poverty
in Spain, and Mr. Barratt was in-
formed that seven out of ten of the
poorer classes of the population are un-
able to read or write; but Mr. Barratt's
observation was that there is growing
up in Spain a young generation of ac-
tive, energetic and intelligent men, who
will soon bring their country to a lead-
ing position among the nations.

While the central plateau is wasted
and arid in appearance, and the agri-
cultural methods are extremely primi-
tive, every foot of land has been culti-
vated, and where irrigation has been
used fine crops are produced. The pov-
erty of the country people has pre-
vented the rapid introduction of mod-
ern irrigation methods, but as fast as
possible the work is being developed,
and the central plateau of Spain prom-
ises in the near future to be one of the
richest and most prosperous agricul-
tural regions of the world.

Eastern Section Prosperous.

Already the eastern section of the
country presents every evidence of
abounding prosperity in its vineyards
and fruit farms. The large cities are
also being brought up to modern con-
ditions, nearly all having electric tram-
ways, which are financed by Belgian
capitalists and owned and managed by
Belgian companies.

Mr. Barratt observes that instead of
being in a constant state of ferment
and plotting revolution, the people are
peaceful and contented, seeking polit-
ical advancement through material
prosperity, on which they have concen-
trated their energies. Mr. Barratt
went to Spain as one of the delegates
to the Congress of the International
Law Association at Madrid. King Al-
fonso gave a reception at the palace for
the congress, and in the absence of the
American Minister Mr. Barratt intro-
duced the American delegates. He also
had several minutes' conversation with
the King and Queen, who, contrary to
her usual custom, also attended as a
special honor. Mr. Barratt found
King Alfonso an extremely likable
young man, very well informed and
very intelligently interested in any-
thing that might benefit Spanish pro-
gress. The King was particularly inter-
ested to learn that the International
Law Association, although now a
world-wide body, had its beginning in
America, where it was founded by
David Dudley Field. King Alfonso ex-
pressed great admiration for America
and American affairs and methods.

Anglo-American Victory.

At the congress the British-Ameri-
can delegates carried their contention
for national sovereignty over the air
as well as the land. The German and
French delegates, particularly the Ger-
man professor, Niehmaier, of Kiel Uni-
versity, argued that the air should be
free to all, with no restrictions as to
national boundaries, but the British-
American contention was carried, with
only two dissenting votes.

It was found impossible to lay down
a convention for universal recognition
of divorce decrees, as in England and
America divorce jurisdiction is founded
on domicile, regardless of nationality,
while in many other countries juris-
diction is founded on the nationality of
the petitioners. It was found impossi-
ble to reconcile the two principles so
that a universal convention could be
adopted, but the committee on divorce
did extremely valuable work, making
the first codification of divorce laws of
all countries, showing the circum-
stances under which divorce in one
country is recognized or refused re-
cognition in another country. This is
expected to be particularly valuable in
the settlement of questions of legiti-
macy and inheritance of property.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS?

Premier Likely to Offer Resig-
nation To-morrow.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Madrid, Oct. 18.—The report that a
Cabinet meeting has been called for
next Monday has resulted in persistent
rumors of a ministerial crisis. It is
known that Premier Romanones has
not the support of the members of par-
liament, and it is believed that as soon
as the parliament opens the question
of confidence will be placed before that
body.

If he fails to obtain the support of
the majority he will resign. But
lately the opposition to his rule has
been so determined even among the
members of his own party that it is
said he will place his resignation be-
fore the King after the next meeting
of the Cabinet. Romanones has been
trying to obtain the support of the
Republicans, but they are now charg-
ing him with bad faith, and are accus-
ing him of favoring intervention in
Portugal and the restoration of a mon-
archy there.

FRENCH SOCIETY PLAY

Niccodemi's "Les Requins"
Acted at the Gymnase.

SHARK AGAINST SHARK

M. Guity and Mme. Van Doren
Seen to Advantage—Ex-
Wives in Abundance.

Paris, Oct. 10.—"Les Requins," by Dario
Niccodemi, at the Gymnase, are not our
"sharks." The "requin" is not French
slang, but M. Niccodemi's own particular
figure of speech. The chief "shark" in
the play, Trasky, explains that the
"requin" in modern society is the man
who wants to swallow everything he has
a taste for, irrespective of other people's
convenience. The misfortune is that the
chief "shark," though played by M.
Guity in his very best restrained man-
ner, did not strike one as particularly
fierce. He has married four or five wives
and had innumerable love affairs besides.
He has got rid of mistresses and wives
somehow, without consulting them.

But he is a very good sort, after all.
He has pensioned off all his ex-wives
with \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year each. He has
kept a very expensive household, in which
his aged mother, his present wife, a
neurotic cousin and three or four of his
legitimate children by various wives, all
live in luxury. Not only that, but he also
made handsome allowances to all his
illegitimate children, who live in various
parts of the world—Nancy, Stockholm,
London, etc.—and who all, curiously
enough, seem to be more or less of the
same age. Finally, the generous "shark"
is a ruined man when the play begins.

The "shark" continues ruined through-
out the play, and becomes still more sym-
pathetic at the end, being shot by an
anti-"shark," the husband of the neu-
rotic cousin. The second "requin" we
would hardly call a "requin" at all. He
seems to be more a mere sot, who is
described in the earlier part of the play
as given to alcohol, opium and the com-
pany of prizefighters and drunken women.

He appears unexpectedly at the end to
claim the wife he has made miserable.

The latter openly adores her cousin, who
as frankly rejects her advances. The
sottish husband all the same accuses her
of being her cousin's mistress, and pro-
duces a love letter written by her. But
the audience had already been told that
she writes love letters nightly to Trasky
only for her own satisfaction, and burns
them immediately. She has evidently for-
gotten to burn this one. The second
shark threatens. The first shark nobly
defies them to shoot. But he does shoot.
Trasky, hit, and knowing that he is dying,
summons strength enough, first, to quell
the husband, secondly to console the
wife, and thirdly to satisfy his own wife
that he is faithful as he staggers out on
her arm.

A telegram had just before arrived an-
nouncing that an uncle had died, leaving
a fortune to the neurotic lady, and she
promised Trasky that she would look
after his family. The shark, on his
wife's arm, goes out to die very shortly,
and thus to end as sympathetically as he
had begun. By the